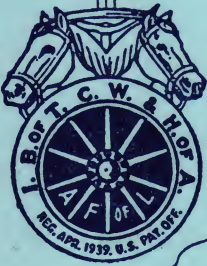


JULY • 1947

The INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER



*Independence
Hall*



Official Magazine

THE INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS • CHAUFFEURS • WAREHOUSEMEN & HELPERS OF AMERICA

Jobs for Vets, or Immigrants?

HALF a million high school students graduated into the labor market last month, thus complicating the employment situation throughout the country.

At present an unemployment crisis exists in 22 of the 80 major employment areas of the country, according to a report by the United States Employment Service.

The outlook for the next few years is increasingly serious as 1,100,000 war veterans complete their schooling and begin to look for jobs.

And during these years there will be the steady addition of high school graduates each June.

For the next four or five years the biggest problem of the nation will be to provide jobs at wages that will maintain American buying power and the American standard of living.

Yet a powerful lobby is attempting to aggravate this problem by bringing in 400,000 unemployed from Europe to compete with the war veterans, the high school graduates and the regular working population for jobs.

This lobby is spending thousands of dollars to pay the fancy salaries of 23 lobbyists in Washington. It is spending additional thousands for printed propaganda with which it floods the country.

This organization calls itself the Citizens' Committee on Displaced Persons. It is trying to manipulate the enactment by Congress of a bill (H. R. 2910) to suspend the immigration laws and allow 400,000 destitute Europeans to pour into the United States clamoring for jobs and houses.

Statistics show that the only jobs they can get are now held by Americans and the only houses they can get are now occupied by Americans.

Therefore, H. R. 2910 would substitute displaced Americans for displaced Europeans. It would solve the problem in favor of the Europeans.

Of course this whole campaign for the displaced persons is a phony. France, alone, could absorb all the displaced persons in Europe. It needs 1,400,000 workers and is trying desperately to get them. Why don't these displaced persons go there, if they want to work?

Why should they be brought to the United States, where they are not wanted and not needed, unless the idea is to create unemployment and thereby lower wages and weaken unions?

Perhaps the answer lies in the sponsorship of the bill. It was introduced by Congressman Stratton of Illinois, one of the supporters of the Taft-Hartley bill, to cripple labor.

If Stratton wants to weaken union labor and reduce the American standard of living, he has the answer. H. R. 2910 would do it.

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INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS
CHAUFFEURS . . . WAREHOUSEMEN AND HELPERS

Vol. XLIV

JULY, 1947

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OFFICE OF PUBLICATION

222 E. Michigan Street.....Indianapolis 4, Ind.

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Entered as second-class matter, February 23, 1906, at the postoffice at Indianapolis, Ind., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, Act of October 2, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

Per Annum.....\$2.50 | Single Copies.....25 Cents
(All Orders Payable in Advance)

Published Monthly

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WILLIAM A. LEE, 220 S. Ashland Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

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Fascism Comes to America

Taft-Hartley Act Declares War on Free Trade Unions

An analysis of the Taft-Hartley Act has been prepared by General Counsel Joseph A. Padway in question and answer form to advise unions of the effect of the law. It is being mailed to all local unions.

THE United States took a long step toward Socialism on June 23 when the Senate over-rode President Truman's veto of the Taft-Hartley bill by a margin of 68 to 25.

Some provisions of that law went into effect immediately. The others go into effect on August 22.

What does the law provide? Sorry, we can't tell you. Nobody, not even its authors, can tell you. We can give you a few generalities but it will take years of litigation in the courts with appeals to the United States supreme court to determine exactly what the law provides and who it covers.

For instance, what unions are engaged in interstate commerce and therefore come under the provisions of the law? That depends on how the courts interpret it.

Most unions would come under the law if the interstate commerce provision is interpreted narrowly. If it is interpreted broadly, the building trades unions would be exempt, along with many others.

The new law was not printed for several days after it was enacted. It contained provisions which went into immediate effect such as authorizing the suing of unions for certain acts.

Yet the unions did not know what these acts were for some time after the bill became law.

And they still do not know to whom the law applies. That is all subject to later interpretation. Therefore, a union which has been exempt from the Wag-

ner Act, may come under the Taft-Hartley Act. It may do things which were legal as the Wagner Act was interpreted but which are illegal, and subject to drastic penalties, under the Taft-Hartley Act, as it may be interpreted.

As President Tobin told the United Press immediately after the passage of the law, "this measure will cause confusion, trouble and misunderstanding unequalled in the history of American labor and industry."

One thing is clear and unmistakable in the intent of the law. That is that the government has moved into the field of labor-management relations. It has taken over.

Henceforth it will run unions, direct their policies, supervise their contracts and control their membership. It means a steady weakening of the unions until all workers are directly under the control of the government as to hours, wages and conditions.

That's a fine thing, according to Senator Taft and Congressman Hartley, echoing the cheers of big business. They have the unions where they want them, under rigid government control.

But these business men may be cheering too soon. If the government can set wages and hours and conditions, which is the theory under which the Taft-Hartley Act was enacted, it can also set profits, prices and corporation salaries.

It is too early to say how far the government might extend its power over the private affairs of business, because

the law has not been thoroughly analyzed or tested.

But under the theory back of the Taft-Hartley bill, the sky is the limit. We have taken one long step toward Socialism. It was taken by men who are apoplectic enemies of Socialism. They are the frenzied missionaries of free enterprise. But they are blinded by their own prejudice. They backed right into the arms of Socialism while seeking to escape it.

This is not the benevolent Socialism espoused by Eugene V. Debs. It is the National Socialism conceived by the German industrialists who created Hitler.

This brand of Socialism first destroyed labor. Then business was consumed by the conflagration it had started.

That's Fascism!

And Senator Taft and Congressman Hartley stand branded as the leading Fascists in the United States, at the head of the other Fascists, both Democrats and Republicans, who enacted the Taft-Hartley bill into law.

The blindness of the men who framed the law is indicated by one section prescribing drastic penalties for unions with Communist officers.

But the law also prescribes that the union may not demand the discharge of a man for any other reason than that he refused to pay his dues.

Thus a union which discovered Communist agitators in any factory would be powerless to remove them. They would have to stay on the job to continue their work of agitation and disruption.

The Teamsters' Union would have been powerless, under this law, to deal with the seditionists in Minneapolis who drilled with firearms and plotted

to destroy the government of the United States.

It would have been powerless to enforce its contracts in St. Louis by disciplining men who engaged in repeated wildcat strikes and attempted to paralyze the industries of that city during and after the war.

Under the Taft-Hartley law, a man can do anything, as long as he pays his dues. Taft and his backers have insisted on "union responsibility." They have now enacted a law which makes it illegal.

The law bans the closed shop and permits the union shop only in cases where a majority of employees, by secret ballot under the sponsorship of the National Labor Relations Board, has approved it.

The checkoff of dues is permitted only in cases where the individual members have given specific authority for the deduction of their dues from their pay checks.

That provision merely harasses unions in large plants by forcing them to contact each member individually for authority to deduct the dues.

The provision regarding elections for the union shop would smother the NLRB with elections and delay decisions for months in cases where the employees desired union protection.

Until the question was decided by formal ballot, the employer could load his plant with stooges and operate an open shop.

Forty thousand existing contracts providing for union security would have to be processed by the NLRB under new collective bargaining units specified by the law. Thus the board could not decide the union shop case in a single election in a single plant. It would be forced to hold several elections along rigid craft lines stipulated by law.

The law also permits a single employee to file a petition to "decertify" a union which already holds collective bargaining rights. An employer is also permitted to petition for "decertification."

This would mean thousands of additional elections provoked by an employer or by a small group of his spies inside a plant.

All this is thrown upon a federal agency which the same Congress that passed the Taft-Hartley bill has deprived of the funds and personnel to function efficiently even under present conditions.

Taft and his boys have given a herculean task to an agency they have deprived of the means of handling it.

Right now the board is so handicapped that it takes about nine months to settle many cases.

How long will it take to get a decision when 40,000 contracts are up for certification in possibly 100,000 extra elections?

Does Congress want this law to work or is it some more of the same hypocrisy

and sabotage we got from Congress on taxes and prices?

President Truman wisely vetoed the bill, with a strong message which put the Democratic administration squarely behind organized labor in its objections to the measure, despite the action of many southern Democrats in voting for it.

Where do we go from there?

We predict that the President will find it necessary to fight uncompromisingly against every move that the Taft majority in Congress makes against the public welfare.

In that event, labor will fight just as uncompromisingly with him against the same coalition of public enemies.

The Taft-Hartley Act will force labor to forget its private differences and to unite solidly in a bitter fight for its self-preservation, which means preservation of the rights, the wages and the welfare of the individual American workers.

They're choosing up sides in this country for one titanic struggle with no quarter asked or given. We must accept the challenge or perish.

We do not intend to perish!

Tough Employers Bring Tough Labor Leaders

If the present Congress thinks the Taft-Hartley anti-labor legislation is going to bring about labor peace, the history of labor's early fight against injunctions and anti-union employers had better be reread.

Tough employers brought forth tough labor leaders.

Under this anti-labor legislation there will be no place for the constructive, business-like union leader who seeks to serve his union and his membership by increasing wages and adjusting grievances through collective bargaining.

Leaders will have to be militant, fight-

ing men, capable of getting back to the first principles of battling for the right to organize and preserving the present union structures.

There will be no time for the finer principles of seeking peaceful means of advancing the interests of organized labor.

It will be a fight for life or death of organized labor.

Labor is not going to sit by and see the fruits of 65 years of patient and law-abiding building destroyed by power-mad monopolies, rich from war profits and determined to kill labor unions.—

Commercial Telegraphers' Journal.

Unions Invited Taft-Hartley Bill

Epidemic of Strikes Played into Hands of Enemies

By DANIEL J. TOBIN

THE senselessness and poor judgment used by our unions and the officers of those unions in many instances is indeed discouraging.

During the 30 days prior to the veto and during the discussion of the Taft-Hartley bill we had more strikes and requests for strike indorsements than in the 12 months preceding that period.

We appealed to our people to hold off and not to antagonize the labor situation by strikes and shutdowns until this legislation was decided. Yes, we know that the employers took a position of defiance. They were continuously stalling, believing in their hearts that this anti-labor legislation would become the law of the land.

Time after time we implored our people to refrain, even under irritation, from stoppages of work and to postpone negotiations if necessary until the matter had been settled. Sometimes we wonder if our local officers or our members read the papers. Not only is this true in our union but it is true in many other unions.

Just look at the Seamen and Longshoremen strikes and look at the street-car men in St. Louis and Oakland. They could not do any more to injure the cause of labor if they were down there working with Taft and Hartley. As a matter of fact they were playing into their hands. Surely they could have held off 30 or 60 days.

Then another instance of poor judgment and lack of leadership is the idea of going out on strike and tying up an industry which has no business, such as the furniture moving business.

In the name of common sense, who is moving from house to house now or within the last two years? Where are they going to move? Throughout the country you can't get a house even by bribing the owner.

As a matter of fact you can't buy any kind of a house that is fit to live in and if you buy a house you are paying twice the price for something that may fall to pieces in a few years or, if it is an old house, the plumbing and painting and repairing will cost you as much as the price of the house.

Yes, I know the answer from those who are looking for places to live: "Where are we going to go? We have to have some place." Well, I think we are over the worst of it just now and if the people can continue for a little while longer I am sure that the situation will improve, but for our furniture movers to tie up furniture warehouses and moving vans now is absolutely the height of nonsense and the most foolish of all acts because most of the furniture vans are idle, rusting in the garages.

There is not very much business and the wages are not too bad, although they have not been increased for the past two or three years in some instances. It is better to hold on to what we have until we see how the picture is going to develop in the next few months. I repeat, it is better to hold on to what we are getting than to go out on the street, loaf around and go looking for a job some other place and enter into employment with which we are not acquainted.

My advice to business agents and to

our membership is, look around you and see. You cannot seriously inconvenience your employer by stopping work in an industry that is stagnant. Also, ask yourselves the question, have you got a chance to win or can the employer pay you some of the demands that you are requesting and for which you are determined to go out on strike?

Don't go out on strike just because you have not had a raise in wages recently. Go out on strike if you think you can win and if the industry can meet your demands. And be sure you comply with all the laws before you go on strike or before you request indorsement of the strike from the International Union.

Better Motor Equipment is Being Designed

A heartening glimpse into the future was vouchsafed recently in St. Louis by a leading truck manufacturing executive, who simultaneously expressed an unmistakable note of conviction that motor freight carriers in the not too distant future are going to have more and better vehicles, enabling them to operate in more efficient and more profitable manner.

The executive is J. N. Bauman, vice-president in charge of sales, White Motor Company. He repeated a theme familiar to followers of trucking affairs—namely, that the quality and efficiency of motor transportation can be boosted by following a formula consisting of tailoring equipment exactly to the job to be done, completely maintaining the equipment, and pressing everlastingly for higher quality of driver operation.

Mr. Bauman noted that automotive manufacturers have emphasized the theme and that "all other phases of highway transport are showing this same interest in raising the standards of the industry." Then he proceeded to disclose some of the thinking today in automotive manufacturing as to what the vehicles of tomorrow will be able to do.

For instance, he said trucks designed to make 850-mile nonstop runs at 70

miles per hour "are not impossible." "And," he added, "we aren't just talking about 2,000,000-mile trucks—we are designing them, hoping to put them into service in the near future."

He cited research in use of aluminum and magnesium as weight savers, development of 100-octane gasoline and other improved fuels, and in-built safety features as indicative of what lies ahead. He predicted, too, that more automatic devices will be used on trucks to improve their handling.

He said a typical truck builder today offers four clutches, 23 frames, four transmissions, eight brakes, 15 rear axles, six different engines.

Viewed in the light of Mr. Bauman's remarks, neither the automotive manufacturing industry nor the trucking industry needs fear unduly for the future. For he gives assurance that better vehicles are most definitely on their way.

He indicates that a simple formula for choice, maintenance and training will increase efficiency. And, since carriers are more equipment-minded and efficiency-conscious today than ever before, it is certain that they will purchase the "trucks of tomorrow"—and render a better service which cannot fail to attract support of the shipping public.

—*Transport Topics*.

Jurisdictional disputes accounted for only 3.5 per cent of the strikes and 1/200th of the total time lost in 1946 work stoppages.

Rebels Smothered in St. Louis

Two Locals Defeat Secessionists; Leaders to be Tried

ST. LOUIS Teamsters handed another stinging defeat to a group of rebels on June 18 and 19 when city freight drivers and helpers affiliated with Local No. 600 voted down an independent union.

The rebels, headed by several expelled members of Local 600, previously attempted to seize control of Local No. 751 on May 24 but were overwhelmingly repudiated in an election held by the National Labor Relations Board.

This abortive rebellion delayed negotiation of a new contract by Local No. 751. As soon as the election was over, President John B. Lampe immediately concluded negotiations and won an increase of \$9 per week for the members, retroactive to April 1.

Had it not been for the delay caused by the election, the increase would have gone into effect on January 2. Thus the rebels cost the members of Local No. 751 a total of \$108 each, representing \$9 per week for 12 weeks.

As soon as the election in Local No. 751 was over, International Representative Harold Thirion announced that charges of secession would be filed against the leaders of the revolt.

This incensed the local representative of the National Labor Relations Board, who threatened to refuse to certify Local No. 751 as the bargaining agent, in spite of its victory, and further threatened to cancel the election in Local No. 600.

Robert Frazer, the regional NLRB representative, insisted that Mr. Thirion abandon his plan to prosecute the rebels. Mr. Thirion refused and in a flying trip to Washington, D. C., regis-

tered a formal complaint with the national board over Frazer's partiality.

The national board upheld the right of the Teamsters to discipline their members and Frazer then certified Local No. 751 as the bargaining agent for its members and held the election for Local No. 600 as originally planned.

Following the victory there, Mr. Thirion declared that charges of secession would be filed against the leaders in the revolt.

"These men were false leaders and their activities actually penalized the members of the two local unions, in one case by deferring a wage increase and in the other by delaying contract negotiations," Mr. Thirion said.

"We intend to protect the interests of the membership by safeguarding them from similar penalties in the future.

"The leaders of the rebels were selfish, ambitious men who wanted to be officers of the unions but who knew they could not be elected. So they set out to form an independent union they could control, even though they must have known that such a union could not protect its members.

"If the rebels had won the NLRB elections, the members of Locals Nos. 751 and 600 would have lost their wage scales and working conditions. It would have been impossible for the rebels to maintain what the Teamsters have won for these men, much less improve their conditions."

The rebel leaders were responsible for several wildcat strikes in St. Louis during the war. Last November they staged another wildcat strike which

resulted in prosecution of those responsible.

In protest of the conviction of one of their leaders, the rebels tried to tie up the entire freight industry of St. Louis in December. They failed miserably and another batch of their leaders were brought to trial.

Some eight were permanently expelled while about 20 others were put on five-year probation. If their conduct is good during that time they will be restored to good standing. If not, they will be expelled.

After the trials, the rebels adopted new tactics by organizing dummy unions and demanding National Labor Relations Board elections to challenge the jurisdiction of the Teamster locals.

In spite of the attitude of the local NLRB officials, they failed as they had failed in everything else.

As a consequence of their actions, Local No. 600 was put under trustee-

ship, with Mr. Thirion as the trustee.

Prior to the election on June 18 and June 19, Mr. Thirion assured the membership that the trusteeship would be lifted as soon as the union is capable of handling its own affairs.

After the election, he declared that is still his intention and that, with the cooperation of the members, Local No. 600 can be restored to complete autonomy at an early date.

He expressed appreciation to the loyal members of Local No. 600 who turned out to smother the rebels in the election.

"These men can be certain that their welfare will be the primary concern of myself and the officers of Local No. 600," he said.

"We will do everything possible to improve the working conditions of the members and to make this one of the finest locals in the entire International Brotherhood of Teamsters."

August 1 is Deadline to Reinstate U. S. Insurance

Some 2,000,000 war veterans who are members of organized labor have let their government life insurance lapse, according to Francis D. Brosnan, regional insurance officer of the Veterans' Administration:

This is their last chance to reinstate that insurance without a physical examination. The deadline is August 1.

A lapsed term policy may be reinstated on written application accompanied by two monthly premiums and a statement that the health of the veteran is as good as it was when the policy lapsed.

This permits men suffering from disabilities, who would be ineligible for

private insurance, to recover their government protection.

Government insurance is the best and cheapest coverage a man can obtain. It is a privilege won because of wartime service. Men who do not hold their insurance run the risk of leaving their families destitute.

The International urges every Teamster who is a war veteran, and there are more than 100,000 of them, to hold onto his government insurance and, if he has let it lapse, to reinstate it immediately.

You can contact the office of the Veterans' Administration in your locality for complete information.

The American form of government is not only the last stand of democracy, but the last stand of Organized Labor—the last stand for freedom for the individual.

—Ruth Taylor.

Teamsters Muzzled, Claims Taft

Cannot Print Congress Voting Record in Campaign

THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER was the subject of discussion on the floor of the United States Senate when the final draft of the Taft-Hartley bill came up for final action on June 5.

And according to Senator Taft, this publication is prohibited from advising the membership of this union of the anti-labor voting records of senators and congressmen during a political campaign.

Furthermore, it could not campaign for its friends in public office or urge the defeat of its enemies. It will be completely gagged along with the official publication of most other international and local unions.

Senator Warren G. Magnuson of Washington state brought THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER into the debate when he inquired of Senator Taft whether this paper would be prohibited from political activity under the provisions of the bill Taft fostered.

Taft said it would be prohibited, despite the fact that it has no sale on newsstands, does not solicit subscriptions and functions primarily as the official voice of the International to its members.

Additional questions from Senator Magnuson and from Senator Claude Pepper of Florida indicated the extreme to which the Taft-Hartley bill goes in its efforts to restrict unions.

According to Taft, the labor press of America will be virtually helpless during a political campaign. It will be unable to challenge the statements of anti-labor candidates in the daily newspapers and it cannot publish the state-

ments of pro-labor candidates which the daily press refused to publish.

The labor press can say nothing while the daily press says whatever it pleases, as often as it pleases.

This shows the workings of a mind that speaks for the Republican party in Washington today—a mind that Taft hopes will carry him to the White House as the spokesman of big business and as the avowed enemy of the working people.

Undoubtedly recognizing that his candidacy would provoke the united opposition of labor, Taft has drawn a law which denies his enemies the right to urge his defeat or to even expose his long record of betrayal to his constituents.

Perhaps he remembers how close labor came to defeating him when he ran for re-election and he is taking steps to see that it never happens again.

With such a philosophy, Taft is marching straight toward a totalitarian system of government for the United States—a one-party system in which only the party members can speak freely and the others are denied the right of protest.

Taft and his friends in Washington are incessantly warning us of what a bad system that is for Russia. Why, then, do they want to give it to this country?

Taft evidently disapproves of dictatorship only when he is not the dictator.

He disapproves of Communism because Communism threatens the democratic procedure of the American system of government. At least that is what he says.

But he seems to have no such fear of Fascism, which does exactly the same thing. The difference appears to be that Taft can sit in the inner circles of Fascism while the Communists would not permit him to sell the *Daily Worker* on a street corner.

In the Taft-Hartley bill we see the climax of the crusade against Communism. For years we have insisted that this crusade was a phony and that Communism was being inflated as a false peril to drive us into the arms of Fascism as our "protector."

Now we see the proof. The Taft-Hartley bill outlaws unions with officers who could "reasonably be suspected" of Communism. But what does it say about Ku Kluxers, Bundists, Fascists or other enemies of American democracy? Nothing! Absolutely nothing!

In the mind of Taft and his playmates in Congress, democracy can be threatened only from one direction—the left. Apparently nobody in power in Congress cares how far we go in the opposite extreme.

When the ideas of Taft are all written into law and when the jails are full of union men who demanded only their rights as outlined in the constitution, it will be scant consolation to cheer ourselves up with the thought—We kept the Commies from doing this to us.

It won't be any pleasanter the way Taft and his crowd do it. The bars on the window will be just as hard.

How far reaching the Taft-Hartley

bill is in the denial of fundamental rights, Taft admitted himself in discussion with Senators Magnuson, Pepper, Barkley and Morse.

Senator Pepper inquired if President William Green of the American Federation of Labor could go on the air to urge the election of a candidate for President in 1948.

Taft said that he could not, if he used any AFL funds to pay for the program. And even if he paid it out of his own pocket, Taft would probably deny him the right on the pretext that as a paid official of the AFL, union funds were being used.

Senator Magnuson asked if it would be possible for him, as a United States senator, to go on the air on a labor program to urge the election of a candidate.

Taft said that he could not.

"Even if they didn't pay me?" Magnuson insisted.

"The union would be paying for the radio time," Taft answered, "which would make it illegal."

Thus, in addition to muzzling the labor press, Taft intends that his bill would also prevent labor officials from using the radio. It would even prevent United States senators from going on the air without pay to urge the election of a man labor favors, unless the senator paid for the radio time himself.

And senators who are for labor do not have that kind of money.

Anyway, Taft is saving us from Communism. Or is he?

Taft Paper Shows How Censorship Works

Thousands of Cincinnati newspaper readers are already being subjected to a censorship that Senator Robert A. Taft would like to extend to the entire labor press.

When AFL President William Green

visited the convention of the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union June 18 and told delegates what he thought of Taft's slave labor legislation, the Taft-owned *Cincinnati Times-Star* carried not a line on the attack.—*Federated Press*.

I. E. Goldberg Dies in Plane Crash

Teamster Attorney Had Attended Daughter's Graduation

By DANIEL J. TOBIN

WE DESIRE to express through the columns of our official publication our sincere condolences to the family of I. E. Goldberg, who was killed in an airplane crash on Friday, June 13, on his way from his home in Milwaukee to attend our conference in Washington. While he had a law office in Milwaukee, he gave about two-thirds of his time in the employment of our International Union. His law office in Milwaukee took care of the legal work of our people up there.

For ten days he had been attending the general executive board meeting in Indianapolis and the general president sent him from there to Washington. He went to Washington, assisting Dave Beck and some of our people down there in rewriting and redrafting several decisions of the general executive board. He also engaged in reshaping part of the report of the committee on constitution, which it is preparing for the convention.

He was tireless in his efforts to be helpful to our local unions and to the International. He was almost a member of our official family.

He left Washington to attend the graduation services of his daughter in

Milwaukee. He was to be gone but one day and on his return trip was to attend our meeting and to hold conferences with several of our representatives from the Middle West.

The plane in which he was traveling struck the side of a mountain in West Virginia and 50 persons were killed—no one escaped. It makes one realize the uncertainty of life.

We were all shocked but there is nothing we can do except to send our condolences and sympathy to his wife and children in Milwaukee and to tender to his uncle, Joseph Padway, who helped to educate him and train him in law, our sincere sympathy for one whom the Teamsters admired, respected and regarded as one of their loyal friends and advisers who never refused his services and his helpfulness.

We shall miss I. E. Goldberg, but an all-seeing power knows best and has decided what He believes in His great wisdom to be best and we hope and pray He will give strength and courage to carry on to the family and friends whom Lawyer Goldberg has left behind.

He had his rooms reserved in San Francisco for our convention. We shall meet, but we shall miss him.

Unions Are Economic Policemen

Unions, after all, are nothing more nor less than economic policemen. They exist, as does any police force, for the protection of the weaker in our society.

Abolish your police force and your community is at the mercy of thugs, cut-throats and thieves. Abolish your

unions and your American worker will no longer have the protection he needs against the rowdies, the bullies and the gangsters who wield pay cuts instead of blackjacks and brandish sweat-shops instead of cudgels.—*Oregon Teamster.*

Dairy Conference Praises Cashal

New York Locals Benefit by His Leadership

APPRECIATION for the leadership of Michael J. Cashal, first International vice-president, was expressed by the Mid States-East Coast Dairy Conference in New York City recently.

The conference brought together representatives of the dairy locals from all parts of the country, with the eastern and middle-western states especially well represented.

The purpose of the conference is to discuss problems and conditions in the dairy industry in the various localities in which Teamster locals have organized the employees.

Both the drivers and inside workers are represented in the conference.

The delegates to the New York meeting unanimously adopted a resolution acknowledging the success of Mr. Cashal in benefiting the dairy employees.

One portion of the resolution read: "During the past several years the New York Locals Nos. 338, 584, 602, 607 and 680, under the leadership of Mike Cashal, have made rapid strides in improving working conditions, being one of the first areas to obtain six days' pay for five days' work, with time and one-half after 40 hours, thus influencing working conditions throughout the national dairy industry."

Mr. Cashal is chairman of the joint board of milk drivers and dairy employees for the metropolitan area of New York City.

The last session of the conference provided much valuable information to all Teamsters locals in the dairy industry and will result in better coordination in improving working conditions, according to David Kaplan, economist for the International.



Here is Michael J. Cashal, first International vice-president, receiving a testimonial from the grateful members of the Mid States-East Coast Dairy Conference at its recent meeting in New York City. From the left are Thomas J. Haggerty of Local No. 743, Chicago; Gene Larson, Local No. 471, Minneapolis; Chairman Robert O. Jackson of the conference, Local No. 207, Kansas City; Mr. Cashal and Frank J. Gillespie, Local No. 754, Chicago.

Big Business Creates Confusion

Chamber of Commerce Outlines Huge Advertising Campaign

PROCEEDING on the theory "that Americans in all walks of life are confused on economic issues," the United States Chamber of Commerce has decided to confuse them still further at a cost of many millions of dollars.

The chamber has just issued an elaborate report covering an advertising campaign that is about to flood the country via newspapers, radio, motion pictures, booklets, billboards "and any other media of communication that fit our purpose."

This will not be issued in the name of the national chamber of commerce. It will be directed by the national chamber but those who pull the chestnuts will be local corporations, business groups and trade organizations.

The idea is to have each community exhorted by local industrial and civic leaders. Home folks talking to their neighbors. Chummy stuff.

A careful reading of the report reveals a strange maze of confusing and contradictory statements.

For instance, in speaking of the attitude of American voters it says that "only a very small minority calls for movement to the left."

Yet in another place it remarks that "during the past five years American Communists have made their deepest inroads upon our national life."

Which is true? If only a "very small minority" of Americans are looking toward the left, how could the Communists have made such "deep inroads"?

And here's another example:

"The average American," says the report, "likes the system under which he lives. He like business generally."

"There is a very real danger," says the same report in another place, "that we will drift into a collective economy without ever knowing the realistic consequences of our choice."

Now just what does the Chamber of Commerce of the United States mean? What is it afraid of? Why is it preparing to spend millions of dollars to warn the nation of a peril which does not exist?

If it does exist, why, then, does the report say it does not?

After reading the report, the first impression is that it is the Chamber of Commerce, not the American people, who are confused.

But these business men are not as dumb as they sound. Before they can propose a solution, they must first have a problem. The problem they have, they do not want to talk about. So they talk about many other things and create a state of confusion.

Then suddenly they come up with an answer which shows a way out of the confusion they have created.

After digesting the report of the chamber and its careful discussion of its plans, it is obvious that big business is frightened.

One thing that scared it was a public opinion poll which showed that 63 per cent of college students had more confidence in government than they had in business.

The college students voted overwhelmingly that they thought they could get more for their money if the federal government owned and managed all industries.

In other words, the college genera-

tion, pinched by the inflationary prices and the usurious profits of business, favor government ownership or (say it softly, there's a business man in the house) Socialism.

They know business has robbed them and they are willing to take a chance that the government won't.

Other polls show heavy pluralities of people in all walks of life favoring large federal construction programs of roads and dams. They also show that the people favor government action to keep up the price of farm products.

And they believe that the housing shortage will not be solved until the government does more about it.

That's why business is worried. That's why it is reaching into its pockets to spend million of dollars, not to solve the problems of the American people but to protect the high profits of business.

All this information is contained in the appendix to the report in small type. The Chamber of Commerce put that in to show the business men around the country that the American people are getting into a dangerous frame of mind—dangerous for the unrestricted profits of free enterprise.

And so the Chamber of Commerce plans to "educate" people out of this frame of mind by lavish use of every known medium of propaganda.

The report contains many references to labor which indicate that one phase of the campaign will "recognize the imperative necessity for giving the modern worker a feeling of importance."

The best way to make a man feel important is to raise his pay so that he can increase his standard of living and have something to feel important about.

But the report does not say how the worker is to be made to "feel important." The suspicion lurks that the

propaganda campaign will tell him he is too important to belong to a union—that he should stand alone and aloof from his fellow workers.

Another aim which the report stresses but fails to amplify is "to expand the public understanding of the role of free collective bargaining in our economic system."

We heard a lot of such stuff during the war when industry wanted to get rid of all federal price controls. The big employers said they wanted to remove federal restrictions so that workers could bargain freely with their employers. That, they said, was the essence of democracy.

But what happened when federal controls were lifted?

Industry took instantaneous advantage by creating scarcities, boosting prices and otherwise inflicting hardship on the American people.

Industry forgot all about "free collective bargaining." It demanded the imposition of new and more drastic controls on labor which would destroy collective bargaining.

If all the laws industry advocates are ever on the statute books, there will be no more freedom for the American worker.

"Free" collective bargaining will consist of bulletins to the employees setting forth wages, hours and conditions. If they don't like them they will be free to quit. They will be free to starve slowly on low wages or rapidly on none at all.

The Chamber of Commerce tips its hand when it compares present conditions to bygone days, remarking:

"When our system was working most efficiently, profits and wages fluctuated just as prices did to indicate what society as a whole needed and wanted to produce."

There we have the chamber advocat-

ing "fluctuation" of wages. We know what they mean by that. They will fluctuate downward. And we also know what they mean by the fluctuation of prices and profits. They will fluctuate upward.

Never before in American history has the business institution stood exposed in greater perfidy and greater arrogance.

They don't want union contracts that anchor wages. And they don't want federal controls that anchor prices. There should be "fluctuation," the degree and the direction to be determined by men who have robbed the public with imperious contempt.

Probably the silliest statement in the entire report is one that says that the public "votes" for the prices it gets.

After criticizing "planned economy," the report says:

"Under our free market system this (prices) was settled by the vote of all the people. Each day they cast their combined opinion of what shoes and butter and houses and shirts were worth to society, at that moment, by the price they were willing to pay for them."

According to this astounding statement, the public votes for high prices every time it buys anything. The Chamber of Commerce must know that most people are buying not what they want to buy, but what they have to buy.

And they buy it at prices they are forced to pay by huge interlocking monopolies that withhold goods from the market until people are desperate and forced to pay exorbitant prices.

People may be "confused," as the Chamber of Commerce avers. But the underlying reason for this confusion is the fact that business has betrayed them.

For years people have looked on business as the great savior of the nation,

the provider of all that was good, the creator of abundance.

When business promised that houses would be built, that prices would come down, that a higher standard of living would come if federal controls were removed, millions of people believed the business leaders.

They are confused because they have been betrayed by men they trusted: The business leaders and their spokesmen in Congress lied to the people. The people caught them lying.

But instead of attempting to redeem themselves, to atone for their crimes, the business men are preparing to spend millions to perpetuate the falsehood and create a huge illusion to completely dazzle and befuddle the public.

The business men miss the point. The way to stop Socialism is not to keep prices up. It is to reduce them.

If people can buy what they need without sacrificing food for clothing, or clothing for housing, they will be contented under the present system.

If, after buying what they need, they can buy what they *want* and steadily improve their living standards, they will be militant champions of this system.

The Chamber of Commerce won't have to convince them of the merits of our system. They will understand them and fight to keep them.

A radio program sponsored by a man who lives in a big house on a hill will not buy a working man a pair of shoes or his boy a pair of pants. Neither will it put an extra quart of milk on the table.

This nation may be in greater danger than we realize when its industrial leaders think in such channels.

We are not worried about the cupidity of business. It's the stupidity that alarms us. Maybe this blind Samson is about to pull the house down on us.

32 Senators Up for Re-election

28 of Them Voted for Taft-Hartley Bill. Remember Them!

ALL congressmen must stand for re-election next year along with 32 senators. Only four of the 32 voted for labor to sustain President Truman's veto of the Taft-Hartley bill.

The remaining 28 were among the 68 who passed the bill over the President's veto.

The four who voted for labor are indicated on the list of the 25 printed in this issue who supported President Truman and labor.

They should receive every help that labor can give them when they run for re-election.

The remaining 28 should receive the united opposition of labor. Under the terms of the Taft-Hartley bill it will be very difficult for labor to do anything to reward its friends or punish its enemies during a political campaign.

Therefore the individual members of labor must remember their friends and their enemies and take care of both of them in the election next year.

The senators who voted against labor to pass the Taft-Hartley bill over the President's veto on June 23, and who will be up for re-election next year follow:

ARKANSAS

John L. McClellan, Democrat.

DELAWARE

C. Douglass Buck, Republican.

GEORGIA

Richard B. Russell, Democrat.

IDAHO

Henry C. Dworshak, Republican.

ILLINOIS

C. Wayland Brooks, Republican.

IOWA

George A. Wilson, Republican.

KANSAS

Arthur Capper, Republican.

KENTUCKY

John S. Cooper, Republican.

LOUISIANA

Allen J. Ellender, Democrat.

MAINE

Wallace H. White, Republican.

MASSACHUSETTS

Leverett Saltonstall, Republican.

MICHIGAN

Homer Ferguson, Republican.

MINNESOTA

Joseph H. Ball, Republican.

MISSISSIPPI

James O. Eastland, Democrat.

NEBRASKA

Kenneth S. Wherry, Republican.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

Styles Bridges, Republican.

NEW JERSEY

Albert W. Hawkes, Republican.

NEW MEXICO

Carl A. Hatch, Democrat.

NORTH CAROLINA

William B. Umstead, Democrat.

OKLAHOMA

E. H. Moore, Republican.

OREGON

Guy Cordon, Republican.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Burnet R. Maybank, Democrat.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Harlan J. Bushfield, Republican.

TENNESSEE

Tom Stewart, Democrat.

TEXAS

W. Lee O'Daniel, Democrat.

VIRGINIA

A. Willis Robertson, Democrat.

WEST VIRGINIA

Chapman Revercomb, Republican.

WYOMING

Edward V. Robertson, Republican.

At least 20 of these men can be defeated if labor goes to work right now. That means every union man in America. It's your personal fight from here on in. Come out swinging!

Republicans Confess Weakness in Two Term Limit

Republicans want to pass a constitutional amendment limiting the presidency to two terms. This looks like a confession of weakness on the part of the Republicans.

Apparently the Republicans in their fondest dreams cannot vision a Republican whom the nation could take for longer than eight years. On that we can heartily agree.

The length of occupancy of the presidency is no pressing problem, yet the Republicans, in control in Congress for the first time in 14 years, are making haste to get this amendment rolling. They seem to be acting as if the people will get wise to them before they put over this strait-jacket on the people.

Where is the faith in the people they have been so loudly proclaiming? Had Lincoln finished his second term in the midst of the Civil War, would they have said "let's follow precedent, even if we lose the war, and elect somebody else?"

The thinking behind this move to limit the presidency to two terms to any individual is not so much motivated by a concern for democracy as it is for devices to help the GOP.

The same thinking is going on regarding labor legislation. Every bill calls for limiting unions, limiting the right to strike, limiting rights of the wage earner through collective bargaining.

The thought behind limiting the presidency to two terms to any individual and limiting actions of unions is a negative thing. In times of crisis it could be disastrous.

If this country had as a President a great man whose accomplishments and personality united the people above party lines, the GOP amendment would in effect say the people can't elect the man they want because a rule, fermented in sour grapes after Roosevelt died, forbids it. This is GOP thinking today. — *Northwest Teamster, Minneapolis.*

Women Assail High Prices of Meat

Skyrocketing meat prices were branded "unwarranted" by the National League of Women Shoppers June 23 in a statement charging that meat packers are deliberately misleading the public about the causes of current price levels.

A new "Don't Buy High" campaign was announced by the league to knock

10 to 20 cents a pound off present high record levels.

The league said that federal government figures fully demonstrate that the higher prices today are not related to prices of live stock, supplies or export demands from foreign countries.—*Federated Press.*

83 Congressmen Stand for Labor

Vote to Sustain Truman Veto of Taft-Hartley Bill

THE 107 members of Congress who voted against the Taft-Hartley bill in the House shrunk to only 83 when the measure came up again June 20 on the question of sustaining President Truman's veto.

These 83 men and women stood fast for labor under the most terrific pressure. It was a hopeless fight, but they

refused to surrender. They stood firm on their convictions regardless of threats of political reprisal. The vote was 331 to 83.

Labor must remember these 83 courageous congressmen. They are our proven friends. They voted to sustain the veto, which would have killed the Taft-Hartley bill. Here they are:

ARIZONA

Democrats

Richard F. Harless, Phoenix.
John R. Murdock, Tempe.

CALIFORNIA

Democrats

Franck R. Havenner, San Francisco.
George P. Miller, Alameda.
Helen Gahagan Douglas, Los Angeles.
Chet Holifield, Montebello.
Harry R. Sheppard, Yucaipa.
Cecil R. King, Los Angeles.

Republican

Richard J. Welch, San Francisco.

COLORADO

Democrat

John A. Carroll, Denver.

GEORGIA

Democrat

Henderson L. Lanham, Rome.

ILLINOIS

Democrats

William L. Dawson, Chicago.
Martin Gorski, Chicago.
Adolph J. Sabath, Chicago.
Thomas J. O'Brien, Chicago.
Thomas S. Gordon, Chicago.
Melvin Price, East St. Louis.

Republican

C. W. Bishop, Carterville.

INDIANA

Democrat

Ray J. Madden, Gary.

KENTUCKY

Democrats

Brent Spence, Fort Thomas.
Joe B. Bates, Greenup.
Earle C. Clements, Morganfield.

LOUISIANA

Democrat

James H. Morrison, Hammond.

MASSACHUSETTS

Democrats

Philip J. Philbin, Clinton.
Harold D. Donohue, Worcester.
Thomas J. Lane, Lawrence.
John F. Kennedy, Boston.
John W. McCormack, Dorchester.

MICHIGAN

Democrats

George G. Sadowski, Detroit.
John D. Dingell, Detroit.
John Lesinski, Dearborn.

MINNESOTA

Democrat

John A. Blatnik, Chisholm.

MISSOURI

Democrats

Clarence Cannon, Elsberry.
Frank M. Karsten, St. Louis.

MONTANA**Democrat**

Michael J. Mansfield, Missoula.

NEW JERSEY**Democrats**

Mary T. Norton, Jersey City.

Edward J. Hart, Jersey City.

NEW YORK**Democrats**

John J. Delaney, Brooklyn.

Joseph L. Pfeifer, Brooklyn.

Eugene J. Keogh, Brooklyn.

Andrew L. Somers, Brooklyn.

James J. Heffernan, Brooklyn.

John J. Rooney, Brooklyn.

Donald L. O'Toole, Brooklyn.

Leo F. Rayfiel, Brooklyn.

Emanuel Celler, Brooklyn.

Arthur G. Klein, New York City.

Sol Bloom, New York City.

Walter A. Lynch, New York City.

Benjamin J. Rabin, New York City.

Charles A. Buckley, Bronx.

William T. Byrne, Loudonville.

Republicans

Jacob K. Javits, New York City.

John C. Butler, Buffalo.

American Labor

Vito Marcantonio, New York City.

NORTH CAROLINA**Democrat**

John H. Folger, Mount Airy.

NORTH DAKOTA**Republican**

William Lemke, Fargo.

OHIO**Democrats**

Walter B. Huber, Akron.

Robert Crosser, Cleveland.

Michael A. Feighan, Cleveland.

Michael J. Kirwan, Youngstown.

OKLAHOMA**Democrats**

Glen D. Johnson, Okemah.

Toby Morris, Lawton.

OREGON**Republican**

Homer D. Angell, Portland.

PENNSYLVANIA**Democrats**

Francis E. Walter, Easton.

Thomas E. Morgan, Fredericktown.

Herman P. Eberharter, Pittsburgh.

Frank Buchanan, McKeesport.

RHODE ISLAND**Democrats**

Aime J. Forand, Cumberland.

John E. Fogarty, Harmony.

TENNESSEE**Republican**

Dayton E. Phillips, Elizabethton.

TEXAS**Democrats**

Sam Rayburn, Bonham.

Albert Thomas, Houston.

Robert E. Thomason, El Paso.

UTAH**Democrat**

Walter K. Granger, Cedar City.

VIRGINIA**Democrat**

John W. Flannagan, Jr., Bristol.

WASHINGTON**Democrat**

Henry M. Jackson, Everett.

Republicans

Homer R. Jones, Bremerton.

Thor C. Tollefson, Tacoma.

WEST VIRGINIA**Democrats**

John Kee, Bluefield.

Erland H. Hedrick, Beckley.

WISCONSIN**Republicans**

John C. Brophy, Milwaukee.

Merlin Hull, Black River Falls.

Rail Clerks Double Membership

Pres. George Harrison Credited for Remarkable Growth

By DANIEL J. TOBIN

THE Brotherhood of Railway Clerks held their convention recently in Cincinnati. They had a very successful convention, from all information obtainable. The reports of the condition of their organization were not only encouraging but it could be considered one of the few organizations that has almost doubled its membership in recent years and more than doubled the treasury.

They reported an average membership of about 340,000. This is indeed progress. A few years ago when the present head of that organization took over the reins as general president they had less than 85,000 members and at one time during the bad years in the early thirties, they were pretty well down financially, as were many other International labor unions. Now they have several million dollars and they owe nobody and they have a membership four times as large as it was in 1935.

They have agreements with nearly every railroad company in America with the exception of a very few small roads. Again I repeat we cannot refrain from saying they have made phenomenal progress.

The general president of that organization is George Harrison, who has held the present office for about 17 years. He is still a young man and has many years of service before him.

As a mark of appreciation of the service he has rendered his union and the constructive, intelligent work he has done for all the railroad organizations,

they increased his salary from \$25,000 to \$35,000 a year. This mark of appreciation by his membership came through the unanimous action of the convention. They also, I am told, increased their revenues from local unions to the International body. They realize how necessary it is to have a substantial defense fund to meet what they expect to come to us in the near future—plenty of trouble.

We have some slight misunderstandings on jurisdiction with the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks but President Harrison is not to blame. He has endeavored to go along with us and wherever it is possible for the two organizations to work together, we do so without any serious differences.

We fully realize that we are only servants of the organization and that those organizations that we represent will carry on long after we are gone and we both, Brother Harrison and the writer of this article, have absolutely no use for labor leaders who cannot sit down and have patience with one another and stop quarreling over a few members that may be involved in jurisdictional disputes.

We congratulate the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks and say to them you have not done anything but what you should have done for your general president because he is one of the outstanding men in the railroad organizations of the nation and he is a great help to the American Federation of Labor, where he serves as a member of the executive council.

These 25 Senators Voted for You!

They Supported President's Veto of Taft-Hartley Bill

HERE are the 25 senators who stood up for labor on June 23 when the Taft-Hartley bill was passed over the veto of President Truman by a vote of 68 to 25.

With the addition of Senators Sparkman of Alabama and Lucas of Illinois, and the elimination of Wagner of New York, the list is the same as those who voted against the Taft-Hartley bill when it passed the Senate on May 13.

Senator Wagner was too ill to be present on June 23. Only three of the 51

Republican senators voted for labor on May 13 and June 23. They were the same three: Morse of Oregon, Langer of North Dakota and Malone of Nevada.

Following are the 25 who voted for labor when the President's veto came before the Senate.

All the men on this list are entitled to the support of labor. Look for your senator.

The asterisk denotes those who will be up for re-election next year.

ALABAMA

Lister Hill, Democrat.
John J. Sparkman, Democrat.*

ARIZONA

Carl Hayden, Democrat.
Ernest W. McFarland, Democrat.

CALIFORNIA

Sheridan Downey, Democrat.

COLORADO

Edwin C. Johnson, Democrat.*

CONNECTICUT

Brien McMahon, Democrat.

FLORIDA

Claude Pepper, Democrat.

IDAHO

Glen H. Taylor, Democrat.

ILLINOIS

Scott W. Lucas, Democrat.

KENTUCKY

Alben W. Barkley, Democrat.

MONTANA

James E. Murray, Democrat.*

NEVADA

George W. Malone, Republican.
Pat McCarran, Democrat.

NEW MEXICO

Dennis Chavez, Democrat.

NORTH DAKOTA

William Langer, Republican.

OKLAHOMA

Elmer Thomas, Democrat.

OREGON

Wayne Morse, Republican.

PENNSYLVANIA

Francis J. Myers, Democrat.

RHODE ISLAND

Theodore F. Green, Democrat.*
J. Howard McGrath, Democrat.

SOUTH CAROLINA

Olin D. Johnston, Democrat.

WASHINGTON

Warren G. Magnuson, Democrat.

WEST VIRGINIA

Harley M. Kilgore, Democrat.

WYOMING

Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Democrat.



LABOR NEWS NOTES OF THE MONTH

From the Federated Press

CLEVELAND—Neighborhood rallies and door-to-door campaigns will be staged by the Progressive Citizens of America for signatures to a petition to Congress for a legal 10 per cent rollback in consumer goods prices.

LINCOLN, NEBR.—Two anti-labor laws, the first putting penalties into Nebraska's anti-closed shop constitutional amendment, the second providing that unions may be sued, have been signed here by Gov. Val Peterson. The anti-closed shop ban provides for fines of \$100 to \$500 for violation.

BOSTON—High prices which have reduced the demand for many types of textiles have resulted in rising unemployment for New England's textile workers. More than 18,000 have been laid off or are working only three or four days a week.

WASHINGTON—The Republican tax bill assailed by organized labor for bringing more income tax relief to the greedy than to the needy went into the legislative discard June 17 as the House narrowly voted to uphold President Truman's veto of the day before.

DETROIT—Auto workers with less than 11 years seniority are out of luck at the Packard Motor Car Company at present. Except in specialized departments, only members with 1936 seniority are now at work. The company claims shortage of steel is to blame for low production.

ST. LOUIS—The first guaranteed annual wage ever won in the St. Louis area was signed into a contract by the International Association of Machinists. The contract, approved by both the union and the Citizens Coach Company of Alton, Ill., provides a guarantee of 2,440 hours of work annually.

WASHINGTON—Reflecting new high marks in wholesale meat prices, the retail cost of beef and lamb here jumped 6 to 10 cents a pound June 11, with retail merchants reporting "plenty of grumbling" by housewives.

INDIANAPOLIS—A six-month strike against the Coca-Cola Bottling Company here ended in victory for Teamsters' Local No. 135, when an NLRB decision upheld the union's demand for reinstatement of fired workers.

KENT, WASH.—Believed to be the nation's youngest mayor, Dave Mooney, 23, took office here. He is a war veteran and a member of the Teamsters' Union.

WASHINGTON—Striking vigorously at Senator Robert A. Taft as a spokesman for the economic philosophy that encourages the boom-and-bust cycle, President Truman June 5 called again on business to reduce prices voluntarily to maintain a steady market for its goods.

MINNEAPOLIS—An all-out united labor political action campaign paid off here when five labor-backed aldermen were elected to the city council and control of the school board was wrested from reactionaries. The successful labor-indorsed aldermen included Sylvester F. Blosky, a member of Teamsters' Local No. 471.

MILWAUKEE—The United Auto Workers (AFL) is mobilizing its members to fight the "gray market," which sells new 1947 and slightly used cars at anywhere from \$500 to \$1,000 over regular factory and dealer list prices. The union advised all locals to publicize the correct prices of all 1947 automobiles.

WASHINGTON—Still pursuing the nation's railroads for fleecing Uncle Sam, and through him the American taxpayer, for wartime freight hauling, the Department of Justice June 6 filed a complaint with the Interstate Commerce Commission that airplanes and plane parts had been unduly costly to ship by rail during the war. Attorney General Tom Clark announced the suit which names 964 railroads as defendants.

ROME—American big business is moving in to take over Italian industry lock, stock and barrel. Among the big U. S. companies which have already made substantial inroads toward monopolizing Italian industry are Standard Oil, du Pont de Nemours, General Motors, General Electric, Ford and the American Export Lines.

TOKYO—A story giving American labor's case against the Taft-Hartley bill has been suppressed from the Japanese daily newspaper *Minpo* by U. S. censors. After outlining provisions of the bill, the suppressed article commented: "The bills indicate the efforts of American big business to carry out a large-scale offensive through the Republican-dominated Congress. U. S. unions are strong now and it is not probable they will yield easily." Killed also were statements by CIO President Philip Murray and AFL President William Green opposing the measure.

WASHINGTON—Congress and the federal government are collectively responsible for not taking action to prevent such destruction as that left in the wake of recent Mississippi and Missouri River floods, Senator James E. Murray of Montana told the Senate June 12.

WASHINGTON—One of the trio of Republican liberals in the U. S. Senate, Wayne Morse of Oregon, has publicly disavowed any intent to go along with any third party movement. Referring to a published comment by Henry A. Wallace that he might participate in such a liberal movement, Morse said Wallace "is mistaken."

HARTFORD, CONN.—Industrialists won a legislative victory here when the Connecticut legislature approved a measure permitting women to work at industrial jobs after 10 p. m. The previous law prohibited women from working after that hour except as waitresses or entertainers.

KANSAS CITY—A minimum salary of \$2,400 for teachers will be supported by the Kansas City Council of Parents and Teachers at an election called for that purpose, the council voted here. They called for top minimums of \$5,000 to \$6,000.

FLEMINGTON, N. J.—The Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey announced here that its anticipated income for the first half of this year will jump almost 60 per cent over last year's \$88 million to total about \$140 million.

WASHINGTON—The accomplishment of the Republican Congress as far as veterans' legislation is concerned remains almost a total blank with six months gone into legislative history. Last fall, some 69 World War II veterans were elected to Congress, of whom 47 belong to the majority party.

SAN FRANCISCO—Factory employment in California dropped from 474,000 in April to 468,600 in May, with the apparel and metal-working industries particularly hit, the State Department of Industrial Relations announced here.

LOS ANGELES—In the first court decision since adoption of the restrictive portal-to-portal pay act, Federal Judge Paul J. McCormick ruled that employers must pay for time spent in preparing for work despite the new law. The case involved a claim by AFL watchmen against the California Shipbuilding Corporation. Union attorneys said that guards and firemen were required to report for work 15 to 30 minutes before their shifts began.

SEATTLE—AFL building service and typographical union members quit their jobs at the University of Washington here rather than sign a no-strike pledge in violation of their unions' constitutions. The pledge was called for in an anti-strike provision of the appropriations measure approved by the recent legislature.

WASHINGTON—The AFL has accused Senator Robert A. Taft of deliberately blocking comprehensive health insurance legislation and attempting to offer instead "medical charity." "In health as in labor legislation, Senator Taft listens to the reactionary forces," Director Nelson Cruikshank of AFL social insurance activities declared.

Joint Council Delegates Meet in D.C.

Attempt to Obtain Votes to Sustain Truman Veto

By DANIEL J. TOBIN

ONE of the most successful gatherings of the representatives of our joint councils was held in Washington on Friday and Saturday, June 13 and 14. This conference was attended by 200 of our people.

The general president addressed the conference on Friday morning and explained the reasons for calling the conference and requested every delegate from every part of the country, from Los Angeles to Boston, to get busy and visit the Senate Office Building and contact their senators and request them to stand by the President if he vetoed the Taft-Hartley bill.

I must say that the delegates were impressed by the explanations made by the general president and by Joseph A. Padway, who analyzed the bill and explained each section clearly, dwelling on the danger surrounding labor if this bill is enacted into law by the refusal of the Senate to sustain the President's veto.

All we needed were 32 votes in the senate. At that time we had only 29 votes that we could absolutely depend upon. We were hopeful that we would be able to get three other votes.

We tender the appreciation of the International Union, which, after all, is your union, for the great help given to us in the conference we called in Washington and for the splendid work done by the delegates who were there in reaching their senators, even though they knew they could do nothing to change the antagonistic senators who were against us, and against the organized labor movement of the nation.

It is safe to say that never before in the history of labor has it been brought together so closely as it is now. This is a result of the action of Congress in the adoption and the passage by an overwhelming majority of this dangerous legislation, the Taft-Hartley bill, which will set labor back 30 years and destroy the purpose of the National Labor Relations Act, as well as bring back to us the injunction, which it took labor 50 years to eliminate in its viciousness.

We are hoping for the best. Again we want to express our sincere thanks to our joint councils that so fully responded to the call sent out by the International president for the conference in Washington.

Women Become Active in Organized Labor

More and more women are beginning to take an active part in organized labor. And that is as it should be.

In the past when their men were idle, enforced or voluntarily, the women stayed at home and suffered in silence. That day is past.

They have learned that they can be

of incalculable assistance to their bread winners by getting out on the firing line with them and they are fast coming into their own. In the future they will be out in ever-increasing numbers—an array of Amazons that the exploiters shall learn to fear.—*Kansas City Labor Bulletin*.

Minneapolis Mayor to Buck Ball

Sid Brennan Calls on Labor to Elect Humphrey Senator

HUBERT H. HUMPHREY, the amazing young mayor of Minneapolis, is planning to challenge Senator Joseph H. Ball of Minnesota in the congressional election next year, according to International Vice-President Sidney L. Brennan.

Mayor Humphrey, a liberal Democrat with a large state following, was re-elected mayor of Minneapolis on June 9, polling 68 per cent of the vote in the face of organized opposition from the Republican party.

The mayoralty elections are supposedly non partisan but the Republicans defied both ethics and precedent in a desperate maneuver to eliminate the young mayor from Minnesota politics.

Mayor Humphrey beat them as soundly as Mr. Brennan believes he will beat Senator Ball next year.

A call to organized labor in Minnesota to mobilize behind Humphrey for senator was issued by Mr. Brennan on June 23. It received enthusiastic approval, closely following the election of Mayor Humphrey as state president of Americans for Democratic Action, to lead its political program.

Mayor Humphrey was "adopted" by Gene Larson, secretary of Local No. 471 in Minneapolis when he was a babe

in politics on the doorstep of the City Hall.

Mr. Larson brought Mr. Humphrey to a meeting of Joint Council No. 32 and after hearing him and meeting him, the Teamsters went all out for him.

He was elected in 1945 with general labor support.

Mayor Humphrey, 36 years old, is a former professor of political science at MacAlester College in St. Paul. He is widely known throughout the state and is in constant demand as a public speaker.

In announcing his support of Mayor Humphrey for senator to defeat one of labor's most implacable foes, Mr. Brennan said:

"The Teamsters have always steered clear of partisan politics in state and local elections. But it is obvious that the Republican party is now embarked on a campaign to destroy not only the gains made by the working man and woman but the organized labor movement itself."

Ball was one of the leading instigators of the Taft-Hartley Act and is chairman of a congressional committee which plans to make the law even tougher than it now is.

Ball may not be so tough when Humphrey gets through with him.

Dictators Must Control Educational System

Hitler went gunning for the professors as soon as he came to power. Franco did some fancy academic butchery.

And now reports from Argentina tell of hundreds of anti-Peron professors who have been ousted from the colleges,

some of them subjected to violence and most of them destitute.

Beware the self-appointed saviors of their country who label as "subversive" that freedom of analysis and appraisal which is the buoyant native air of democracy—*The Elevator Constructor*.

Private Cars Clog City Streets

Better Public Transportation Would Relieve Congestion

By E. J. CLARY

PRIOR to the last war, this country had about 27 million motor vehicles bidding for space on its streets and roadways. Even with years of endeavor to regulate the traffic, congestion was general in urban and suburban areas. Traffic moved on an average of three miles an hour at the worst points, and parking problems had about licked the police. Commercial hauling rose in cost per ton mile as delays grew more frequent and longer and commercial parking became almost an impossibility in many centers.

What, then, will be the situation in our cities and towns when the predicted 57 million motor vehicles reach our streets? What steps are being taken to accommodate this increase? How will all this affect the pedestrian, the man or woman who must travel to work, the private car owner and the commercial hauler?

Recent studies list these among the major correctives required to meet the new postwar conditions (Eno Foundation surveys):

1. Reduction of conflict between commercial and other traffic.
2. Larger and better off-street parking facilities, structural and underground. Better regulation of curb parking.
3. Improved transit service (street cars, motor buses, trackless trolleys).
4. Influencing private car owners to ride public transit systems into congested areas on casual business (85 per cent of all traffic congestion is caused by too many *private* vehicles).
5. Wider streets and ramps.

6. Improved traffic signals, illuminated traffic signs.

7. Intensified driver-pedestrian education and regulation.

The basic idea behind all such planning, coast to coast, is this: traffic troubles result from too many private cars for the streets available. Get more private car owners to park their cars at transit terminals and many of these troubles will disappear.

Consider that a single car carries only 1.7 passengers.

A word about the newest of urban transit vehicles, which, incidentally, offers some new advantages to commercial haulers. While in no sense a substitute for the modern motor bus or street car, the trackless trolley coach, already in use in over 150 cities, offers many advantages, among them: It is safer, loads and unloads at the curb, and is easier to control. It is faster, accelerates and decelerates more rapidly, takes grades more easily. It has no fuel odor and is quieter in operation.

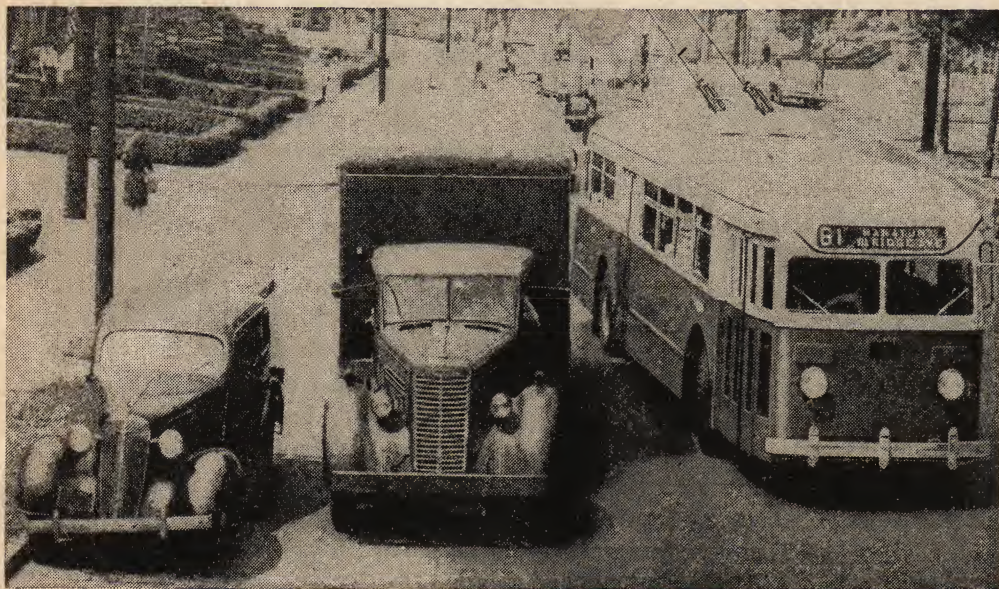
It can be rerouted, holds its place in traffic and can easily by-pass obstacles and thereby reduces commercial traffic delays.

Leslie Williams, secretary of the city planning division of the American Society of Civil Engineers, contends that "modernization of community transit facilities is the most effective and economical way to relieve traffic congestion."

He states further that "if the 18 million persons carried in trolley coaches, buses and street cars during the average

evening rush hour should have to resort to private automobiles to get home, the streets would be flooded with 10 million additional private autos. This would be twice the present number of registered private cars which are now creating terrific congestion in our urban areas.

"Since streets in most downtown areas can rarely be widened, the quickest logical way to relieve the congestion and parking problems is to keep as many private automobiles as possible out of the area and encourage more people to ride on the transit vehicles."



Here is a typical example of city traffic. The private car parked near a corner forces the truck out into the street and the truck in turn forces the trackless trolley to swing wide, practically filling all traffic lanes of the street. The private driver has public transportation service right to his door, yet leaves his car parked in front of his house.

President Roosevelt Relaxed With Us

The *Cleveland Plain Dealer* scoffs at the statement of Jim Farley in *Collier's* magazine that President Roosevelt "found it difficult to relax with people who aren't his social equals."

The Cleveland newspaper recalls that President Roosevelt appeared perfectly relaxed with the Teamsters in Washington when he opened his fourth term campaign at their banquet.

And the Teamsters recall that he was equally relaxed with them four years previous when he launched his third term campaign at their national con-

vention. Maybe *Collier's* will be able to convince the public after all these years that President Roosevelt was a snob. But they can't convince us. We knew him. He was our friend.

As far as social equality is concerned we never gave it a thought then, and we aren't worrying about it now. Maybe we weren't his equals but he made us feel as though we were.

He put food on our tables and security in our minds.

And no one can crowd him from his place in our hearts.

Board to Meet in San Francisco

Minutes of Meeting of General Executive Board Held in
International Headquarters, Indianapolis, Indiana
June 2 to 4 Inclusive, 1947

JUNE 2, 1947

THE general executive board opened its regular meeting in International headquarters, Indianapolis. The meeting was called to order at 2 p. m. by General President Daniel J. Tobin. All members were present with the exception of Vice-President John P. McLaughlin, who was unable to attend because of illness.

The president discussed at length legislation and the problems confronting labor in general and the Teamsters' International in particular.

Vice-President Beck reported on convention details. The St. Francis Hotel has been established as convention headquarters. The convention committee has arranged accommodations for all delegates and has also arranged suitable entertainment for the visiting wives and delegates.

He further reported that because of the large number expected to attend the convention, in excess of 3,000 including wives, it would be impossible to hold any banquets. A suitable program has been developed with elaborate headline entertainment to replace the same.

President Tobin stated that the next board meeting preceding the convention will be held on August 5, 1947, at 10:30 a. m. at the St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco.

It is hoped that the business of the convention can be completed no later than Saturday, August 16. However, it is possible that the business to be transacted may extend the convention beyond said date and the board mem-

bers should take into consideration hotel and travel arrangements accordingly. The board will most likely meet for two or three days immediately following the convention.

The general executive board considered the jurisdictional dispute between New York Local No. 807 and New Jersey Locals Nos. 560, 641, 617, 478, 863, 37 and 469. The report of David Kaplan was read to the board advising that he was unable to bring about a settlement between the parties involved.

Therefore, in accordance with the decision of January 31, 1947, made by the board at its meeting held in Miami, Florida, to the effect that in the event the parties involved reached no mutually satisfactory settlement that the general executive board at its next meeting make a final decision without further hearing, the following action occurred:

Upon motion duly made and seconded, the board voted unanimously that the New Jersey locals be sustained, that the constitution be complied with and the members affected by such dispute be transferred to the proper local unions and that the following decision be transmitted to the respective parties:

"That all local unions have jurisdiction over the territories granted them by their charter. That, in substance, means that Local Union No. 807, truck drivers of New York, has no jurisdiction granted them at any time over any part of the State of New Jersey or any other state or district outside of greater New York.

"It is further decided by the general executive board that local unions in New

Jersey have jurisdiction as granted them by their charters over the territory which that jurisdiction embraced.

"It is further ordered by the general executive board that all men, now members of Local No. 807, in whatever district in which their garage is located, be immediately transferred into the local union having jurisdiction over the territory in which their trucks are put up or from which they originate.

"It is understood and decided by the general executive board that any member transferring from one local to another, under this decision, shall not suffer any reduction in wages during the life of the agreement under which he is now working.

"It is also requested by the general executive board that all unions in New Jersey involved in this dispute and engaged in the same class of operations as Local No. 807 shall endeavor to bring their wage contracts up to the standard of Local No. 807, if humanly possible, at the expiration of their present contract."

JUNE 3, 1947

A telegram addressed to Thomas E. Flynn from H. E. Chasmar, director of property management division, Lawrence Warehouse Company of New York City, advising that a serious situation existed due to the picketing of the government disposal center at Linden, New Jersey, resulting from a jurisdictional dispute between the Marine Warehousemen, I. L. A., and Newark Local No. 478, was read to the board.

Chasmar claimed that picketing by Local No. 478 had closed the government operation and that a number of other Teamster locals were thereby unable to handle government shipments; that unless the picketing was discontinued and the jurisdictional dispute settled, the government would probably place the operation on civil service basis.

A wire was also received from Leo P. Carlin of Local No. 478 advising that the Longshoremen were refusing to allow trucks on docks and were encroaching on Teamster jurisdiction. In

the meantime, Business Agent Liss of Local No. 478, present in Indianapolis in connection with an appeal case before the board, appeared on this matter and gave full particulars to the board. After a full discussion it was determined that the following reply be telegraphed to Mr. Chasmar:

"Mr. H. E. Chasmar, Director,
Property Management Division,
Lawrence Warehouse Company,
72 Wall Street,
New York 5, New York.

"Your telegram addressed to Mr. Flynn, my assistant, has been called to my attention and in answer I desire to say that the general executive board of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters is now in session in this city. We have made investigation of statements contained in your telegram which dealt with the subject matter of a warehouse located in Linden, New Jersey, which is now being operated by the Lawrence Warehouse Company.

"We find that your statements and charges are not based on facts. The trouble arose when the Lawrence Warehouse Company took over the operation of this warehouse and while our unions were endeavoring to negotiate contract establishing wages and conditions with the Lawrence Warehouse Company.

"The jurisdiction of this particular employment comes solely under the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, as awarded to that organization by the American Federation of Labor. No other organization of the federation has any right to issue charter to employees in this warehouse. Suggest, therefore, that status quo prevail as obtained prior to Lawrence Company taking over.

"DANIEL J. TOBIN,
General President, International
Brotherhood of Teamsters."

The appeal of Newark Local No. 478 from the decision of Joint Council No. 73 awarding jurisdiction over inside workers to Newark Local No. 125 was heard.

Milton J. Liss appeared in behalf of Local No. 478; Edward J. Slater appeared in behalf of Joint Council No. 73 and Otto Kellermann, secretary, appeared in behalf of Local No. 125.

Local No. 478 claimed jurisdiction because it represents the drivers employed by the Canada Dry Bottling Company. The jurisdiction of Local No. 125 covers inside soft drink workers, as well as drivers.

However, a few years ago, when the joint council was formed, an agreement was reached between the affiliated local unions that members belonging to a local union other than the one that rightfully was entitled to jurisdiction would continue such membership and there would be no disturbance of existing affiliations.

On that basis Local No. 125 did not claim the drivers belonging to Local No. 478 but who were subject to the jurisdiction of Local No. 125.

Local No. 478 claimed, however, that since it did represent the drivers it would be better for employment relations if the employer was required to deal with only one local union instead of several Teamster locals.

After full hearing on the matter it was voted unanimously that the appeal of Local No. 478 be denied and the decision of Joint Council No. 43 sustained.

The appeal of William J. Richards from the decision of Detroit Local No. 247 was not heard, as Richards requested that his appeal be withdrawn so that the same could now be taken up with Joint Council No. 43, since it no longer was restrained by court injunction to consider Local No. 247 matters.

The appeal of Joseph Rosso from the decision of Joint Council No. 40 sustaining Pittsburgh Local No. 211 in respect to seniority was next heard by the board.

J. P. McHale, president of both Local No. 211 and Joint Council No. 40, appeared in behalf of the joint council; also J. P. White appeared in behalf of

the joint council. Joseph Rosso did not appear but sent in a written statement which was read to the board.

The facts in this case arise out of the same facts involved in the William Maschmeir and B. McAleer cases heard by the board at the January, 1947, meeting held at Miami, Florida. (Page 6, board minutes, January 17, 1947.)

It was pointed out that Rosso was two or three months late in filing his appeal before the joint council from the decision of Local No. 211. However, Local No. 211 did not object, as it wanted a determination of the case on the merits.

It was duly moved, seconded and voted unanimously to sustain the findings and decisions of Local No. 211 and Joint Council No. 40 in the appeal of Joseph Rosso and the same is, therefore, denied.

The appeal of John Holland and approximately 50 other members of Local No. 249 from the decisions of Joint Council No. 40 sustaining Local No. 249 in respect to seniority was next heard by the board.

John Holland, Andy Holland, George Cuda and Lawrence Stehle appeared in behalf of the appellants. Local No. 249 was represented by B. C. Mazon, president; Scott F. Marshall, secretary, and Joseph McCarthy, business agent. Joint Council No. 40 was represented by J. P. McHale and J. J. White.

Final action was held over until the next board meeting and no further hearing shall be permitted.

Vice-President Brennan reported on the situation created by the produce and wholesale grocery employers in Minneapolis. He said that those two groups and the transfer men had served lock-out notices upon the union under the Minnesota laws; that the union had attempted to negotiate with the employ-

ers since March; that the governor appointed a fact finding commission, which is in the nature of an arbitration board, to handle the dispute; that the employers refused to grant any revisions requested by the union and also insisted that established conditions be withdrawn and worsened; that the fact finding commission could not reach an agreement; that the public member advised that under the circumstances negotiations were impossible.

Vice-President Brennan further advised that for the three days preceding this meeting, including Sunday, he was in continuous conferences in the governor's office trying to settle the dispute; that finally the transfer men reached a satisfactory settlement but the produce and grocery employers refused to make the same agreement or any satisfactory agreement and were locking out employees. He, therefore, requested strike sanction. Upon the unanimous vote of the board, strike sanction was granted.

JUNE 4, 1947

The appeal of Walter Bishop, Michael Borner, Jr., John Cummins, Gus Blech, Anthony Torricelli, Charles Wobbe, John Strzelec and John Swisher came up for hearing before the general executive board. The cases were fully heard by the board and in conclusion the board voted to take the appeal under consideration.

The appeal of C. H. Anderson regarding 32 other members of Nashville Local No. 327 from the decision of the executive board dismissing the charges against F. L. Medlin, president of Local No. 327, was next heard by the board.

C. H. Anderson and Fred Brooks appeared in behalf of the appellants. F. L. Medlin appeared in person and Dexter L. Lewis, the International representative in the Tennessee area, likewise appeared.

The appellants' principal basis for appeal was that the executive board must have been prejudiced in finding Medlin not guilty. It was pointed out that the executive board voted not guilty by a five to one vote.

Dexter Lewis, who attended the hearing stated that a fair trial was had, there was no conflicting testimony but that the record amply sustained the decision of the board.

It was duly moved, seconded and voted unanimously that the decision appealed from be sustained and the appeal denied.

The appeals of W. H. Losh and Harold E. Davis from the decision of Joint Council No. 7 sustaining the decision of Local No. 265 imposing suspension of one year with the right to reopen for modification after six months was next heard by the board.

The appellants did not appear in person, but letters in their behalf written by their attorney were read to the board. Joint Council No. 7 was represented by Charles Real. Local Union No. 265 was represented by Tony Costa.

Upon the unanimous vote of the board, the decision of Joint Council No. 7 was sustained and the appeal denied.

The case of Pasquale Pilla, appealing from the decision of Local No. 134 fining him in the sum of \$25 for conduct unbecoming a member in the union in that he falsely accused in loud and profane language a fellow member of working beyond union hours and for the use of profane language towards the local executive board was considered by the general executive board.

None of the parties appeared and the matter was considered on the record. It was moved, seconded and voted unanimously by the board that the decision of Local No. 134 be sustained and the appeal denied.

David Kaplan made a report on the jurisdictional dispute involving New York Local No. 804 and Newark, New Jersey, Local No. 177. He stated that he was unable to bring about a mutually satisfactory settlement of said dispute. Therefore, in accordance with the decision of January 31, 1947, made by the board at its meeting held in Miami, Florida, to the effect that in the event the parties involved reached no mutually satisfactory settlement that the general executive board at its next meeting make a final decision without further hearing, the board unanimously decided that all employees now in dispute between Locals Nos. 804 and 177 in Essex County, New Jersey, shall be awarded to Local No. 177 and immediate provision be made by Local No. 804 to transfer such employees and not later than 90 days from date of this decision.

The board further recommended and expressed the desire that a joint bargaining committee of all involved locals be brought about and that the contracts

be submitted jointly to bring about a uniform contract covering the department store employees of all affected local unions in the area involving such locals.

The appeal of O. C. Wood from the decision of San Antonio Local No. 657 and Joint Council No. 58 was not heard because Appellant Wood had moved from San Antonio and left no forwarding address and the telegraph company reported it was unable to deliver the notice of the hearing. The appeal, therefore, was held in abeyance and appellant will be afforded an opportunity at a subsequent board meeting to present his appeal, if he can be located and notice of such hearing can be served upon him.

The general president, in his concluding remarks to the board, thanked them for their cooperation to make it possible to handle the heavy agenda in the three days of the board meeting.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL J. TOBIN,
General President.

Polls Show Truman Popularity Growing

The polls show that President Truman is steadily growing in popularity. Why is this true? After last November's election when some of labor's friends were defeated, we heard a lot about people having all gone anti-union and anti-New Deal and that Congress had received orders from the people to carry us back to the good old days that existed before the New Deal.

Well, some of the ones who were interpreting the election that way are not showing up very good in the polls, while the President is gaining all the time.

These same men are insisting that Congress go all out for big business by giving it big tax reductions and what they want in anti-labor legislation, while the President is telling business that it is ruining the country by keeping prices and profits too high, and is advocating a national insurance program that will give the masses better medical care and more security.

We wonder if these things have any effect on the polls. Could be!—*International Molders' and Foundry Workers' Journal*.

Wages cannot keep up with the rise in prices, regardless of all the efforts of all concerned. Our greatest problem at this time is to keep within reach of the necessities.—*The Boilermakers' Journal*.

Wage Slashes are Forecast

INCREASING productivity of workers may permit an increase in wages and a reduction in the cost of living, according to an analysis of economic conditions in Chester Wright's Labor Letter, issued weekly from Washington, D. C.

The letter emphasizes, however, that the output of workers must increase rapidly during the next few years, not only to achieve this higher standard of living but to avoid a depression of serious magnitude.

At present the economic analysts are by no means certain that a depression can be avoided. The Chester Wright remarks, in fact, convey the impression that hard times are on the way.

It forecasts a leveling off of wages in most industries at the 15 per cent pattern set by the steel and automobile industries.

From then on, labor must fight to keep what it has won.

A significant point brought out in Chester Wright's Labor Letter is that wage cuts will start first in nonunion plants. That explains the determination of industry to enact legislation that will weaken the unions and permit many plants to go open shop.

Then, with the union out, the employers will cut wages.

This will be the answer to the hollow cries of industry that workers are losing their "independence" by being "forced" to join unions. After freeing their workers from the "dictation" of unions, the employers will swing the axe on their payrolls and the worker will find that instead of being independent, he is at the mercy of his employer's dictation.

Of course if industry is successful in disorganizing a substantial number of plants and cutting wages, the unions will face a tremendous task in keeping wages up in the organized plants.

And in any general cutback in wages, industry believes that large numbers of workers will quit the unions in disgust because their wages went down.

Statistics following the last war support this view. But the American worker has learned a lot since then. And one of the things he has learned is that his union is his only protection from employers who want to increase their profits by decreasing their employees' standard of living.

If the union falls, the worker goes back to the sweat shop.

We know that the vast majority of Teamsters have no intention of going back to conditions that existed 15 or 20 years ago. They fought to get out of economic slavery and they will fight to keep out.

They have built the nation's largest union as their protection. And as long as they stick with their union, they will get its protection. The Teamsters' Union is a going concern. And it is going forward, not back.

WEAR THE EMBLEM OF OUR ORGANIZATION

THE CUTS
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SOLD BY THE GENERAL OFFICE



The prices are as follows:

Gold Plated Buttons (Sterling Silver)	\$.50 apiece
14-K Solid Gold Buttons	2.50 apiece
Cuff Buttons	1.00 a pair
Watch Charms	2.00 apiece

All Members should have a copy of the International
Constitution and Laws. . . . Copies, 5 cents each

Order through your Local



All orders should be sent through the Secretary of the Local Union to

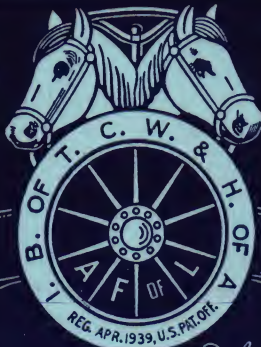
JOHN F. ENGLISH, General Secretary-Treasurer

222 EAST MICHIGAN STREET

INDIANAPOLIS 4, INDIANA

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This is the standard union service sign officially approved for all branches of the Teamsters' Union. Order them from the general secretary-treasurer. The signs are of metal, 7 by 11 inches in size. They cost 25 cents each.